



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE Royal Society of Canada held its spring meeting at Ottawa, beginning with the meeting of the council on May 26th. We hope to publish some account of the proceedings in a subsequent issue.

THE second meeting of the Russian Surgical Congress will be held at Moscow in January, 1902 (9th, 10th and 11th), under the presidency of Professor A. Bobroff.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine will send to West Africa, during the present month, an expedition against the *Anopheles* mosquito under Major Ronald Ross. A leading Glasgow citizen has placed at the disposal of the school and Major Ross a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of one year's trial in some malarious city. A staff of workers with all necessary appliances will therefore be maintained at a selected West African city, attacking mosquitoes in the city and environs.

A SMALL collection of pictures, illustrative of the people of the Senegal and French Soudan and their customs, painted by M. Joseph de la Nézière, is on exhibit at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

A CORRESPONDENT to the London *Times* writes that the meeting of the Royal Society on May 9th was strictly private, the usual admission of a certain number of the general public being suspended. The Society was engaged in discussing the report of a committee appointed to consider some means of establishing a British academy of larger scope than the existing Royal Society, which should represent philosophico-historical branches of study, as well as the more exact sciences to which the Royal Society has in the main, if not altogether, confined itself. The idea sprang out of the fact that the Royal Society has taken an active part in the formation of an international association of the principal scientific and literary academies of the world. This association is divided into two sections—scientific and literary. While the Royal Society can represent Great Britain in the scientific section, it seems that it has no organization eligible to represent Great Britain in the other section, which includes history, antiquities, philosophy, economics and so forth—subjects which may

be studied in a scientific spirit, but do not lend themselves to experiment and exact verification. The discussion, like the report upon which it was based, was inconclusive. The Royal Society shrinks from taking an active part in the formation of another academy dealing with the subjects in question, which might in various ways, and especially in its demands upon the public purse, become a serious rival to the Royal Society itself. The only alternative is that the Royal Society should enlarge itself in one way or another so as to include the studies classed on the Continent as literary. But, though more than one way of doing this has been suggested, the difficulties in every case are obvious and great. So far as can be gathered, the weight of opinion in the Royal Society is against any attempt to meet what, after all, is a rather visionary demand. If the disadvantages flowing from the want of an academy are as serious as they are represented, it is obviously the students of the subjects in question who ought to supply the need they feel. The Royal Society has a vast field for its energies in connection with its own proper work.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT J. H. BARROWS has announced that of the \$300,000 necessary to secure the conditional gift of \$200,000, offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to Oberlin College, the sum of \$150,000 has already been promised.

A GIFT of \$25,000 to the Yale Bicentennial Fund has been made by William C. Whitney, of New York City.

MRS. S. H. CAMP, of Hartford, Conn., has given \$10,000 to the Philosophical Department of Yale University for a departmental library.

IN 1897 Governor Roswell P. Flower presented to Cornell University \$5,000 to found a library for the use of the New York State Veterinary College; and Mrs. Flower has now given \$10,000 to endow this library. With the books and periodicals obtained with the original gift, and those which can be obtained from year to year by the income of the endowment fund, it is believed that the Flower Library will become one of the best equipped libraries of comparative medicine in the world, and be

of great service to the live stock interests, and therefore an important factor in the prosperity of the State.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, a Liverpool ship-owner, has established two fellowships in physiology and pathology, in University College, Liverpool, one open to members of British colonial universities and medical colleges; the other to foreign students and intended especially for students in the United States. The provisional regulation governing the latter fellowship are as follows:

1. This fellowship has been founded to commemorate the late John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, United States, and shall be called 'The John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Pathology and Physiology.' The value of the fellowship shall be £100 a year.

2. The fellowship shall be open to members of universities and medical schools in the United States, without, however, absolutely precluding members of other foreign schools.

3. The fellow shall be elected by the faculty, on the nomination of the professors of pathology and physiology.

4. The fellow shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

5. The fellow shall devote himself to research in physiology or pathology and bacteriology under the direction of the professors of physiology and pathology. He shall undertake no work which shall in any way interfere with these duties.

6. The work shall be done in the Thompson-Yates laboratories of University College, Liverpool, but, by special permission from the faculty, the fellow may be allowed to follow his investigations elsewhere.

7. The expenses of the research shall be met out of the funds of the laboratory under the direction of the professors of physiology and pathology.

THE committee of the National Educational Association on a National University met at Columbia University May 23rd. It was expected that the committee would then adopt its final report. This will doubtless be on the lines of the preliminary report that we published some time ago. A national university will not be approved, but plans for utilizing the scientific opportunities at Washington will doubtless be proposed.

DR. JOHN E. CLARK, James E. English professor of mathematics at Yale University, has retired on account of ill health. He has been

made professor emeritus, and Dr. Percy F. Smith, associate professor of mathematics, has been appointed as his successor. In the Sheffield Scientific School of the same university, Dr. Earle Raymond Hendrick, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed instructor in mathematics, and Mr. Edwin Hoyt Lockwood has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mechanical engineering.

DR. TRUMAN H. SAFFORD, professor of astronomy at Williams College, has retired from the active duties of his professorship.

AT Harvard University Dr. Jay Backus Woodworth has been promoted to an assistant professorship of geology, and James K. Whitemore has been made instructor in mathematics.

DR. JOSHUA W. BEEDE, B. S. (Washburn College) and Ph.D. (Kansas) has been elected instructor in geology in Indiana University.

THE following fellowships in the sciences have been awarded at Cornell University: The McGraw fellowship, Augustus Valentine Saph, B.S., M.S. (California), in civil engineering; the Schuyler fellowship, Küchi Miyake, Imperial University of Tokyo, in botany; the Goldwin Smith fellowship, Lee Barker Walton, Ph.B. (Cornell), A.M. (Brown), in entomology; the President White fellowship, Floyd Roe Watson, B.S. (California), in physics; the Erastus Brooks fellowship, John Wesley Young, Ph.B. (Ohio State University), in mathematics; Susan Linn Sage fellowships in philosophy and ethics, John Wallace Baird, A.B. (Toronto), Georgia Benedict, A.B. (Wells), and Henry Wilkes Wright, Ph.B. (Cornell).

DR. J. N. LANGLEY, reader in histology at Cambridge University, has been appointed, for a period of two years, as deputy for Sir Michael Foster, M.P.

MR. W. E. THRIFT, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected Erasmus Smith professor of natural and experimental philosophy, in succession to the late Professor Fitzgerald.

DR. B. NEMEC, docent in botany at the Bohemian University at Prague, has been appointed director of the Institute for Plant Physiology.